A Comparative Study of Teacher-Student Relationship and its impact on Academic Achievement and Behavior Change in Modern & Ancient Era

''बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ''

A Synopsis

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INTRODUCTION

"Education mean, an all round drawing out of the best in child and man – body, mind and spirit" – **M. K. Gandhi**

Education is a process of development from cradle to the grave, a never ending, continuous process of never – ending, continuous development. In wider sense, it is a process that goes on through life and that is promoted by almost every experience in life.

Education is a purposeful conscious or unconscious, deliberate or spontaneous, psychological, sociological, scientific and philosophical process which brings about the all round development of the individual to its fullest extend in the best of his social interests in such a way that he enjoys maximum happiness and prosperity.

So finally, we can say that education is the process which seeks to promote the maximum development of each pupil in terms of his or her unique nature and needs. Education in any society tends to reflect the political philosophy of that society. In democratic philosophy all children have equal opportunity of education. In present educational scenario child is considered as the center of all activities. Education plays a significant role of 'radius' in framing up his personality that forms an aura of 'circumference' to him. Thus, children are the nation's most important assets. Their up bringing, welfare, educations strengthen the social and economic development as well. To facilitate the child to achieve the set goals of his life, his all round development is very important.

Academic achievement plays the most prominent role in the life of every individual. It is the evaluative attitude and determines of behaviour. Thus, academic achievement is considered as the unique responsibility of educational institutions. However it can be generalized that there are

different factors affecting the academic achievement. It includes both personal and social factors.

Hurlock (1989) refers achievement as scores obtained in the annual examination.

Ragers (1981) defines achievement as "the competition shown by the students in the subjects in which they have received instruction at school."

STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

Development of citizens is development of the country. According to Swaran Singh committee, "Agriculture and education is subject of prime importance to country's rapid progress towards achieving desired social-economic changes". For the progress of a country, education to all is important. The Constitution of our country under Article 45 ensures free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14. School as an agency of education shapes the character and develops the personality and intelligence of the individual. The pattern of education as practiced in India today comprises four major stages namely primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education.

Primary Education

Primary education is the first stage of compulsory education. It is preceded by pre-school or nursery education and is followed by secondary education. The stage in which 6 to 10 year old children begin their regular education is called primary education. Primary education covers standards one to five. It is at this stage that the child starts going to formal instruction and receives formal education. The major goals of primary education are achieving basic literacy and numeracy amongst all

pupils. In the primary stage reading and writing, arithmetic, environmental science and social science are learnt. Article 45 of an Indian constitution gives much importance to the primary education. According to the New educational Policy of 1986 it was assured that before the beginning of the 21st century, free and compulsory, quality education would be given to each and every child below 14 years. Primary school teachers perform a range of tasks on a daily basis which may include : Preparing daily and long term lesson plans according to curriculum guidelines. Teaching a full range of subject areas.

Secondary Education

Secondary education is the backbone of the country's entire educational programme. It gives desired direction to the nation's power. The major objective is to create future citizens with democratic values and to make them fit for higher education or vocational education or for employment. Mudaliyar commission report says that the objectives of education are the growth of democratic citizenship, vocational progress, development of personality, training for leadership, reorganizing of secondary education, developing technical education, co-education etc. The curriculum of this stage includes two languages and three core subjects such as maths, science and social science. Besides, arts, music, physical education, moral and religious education are also given. Secondary School Teacher establish and enforce rules for behaviour and procedures for maintaining order among the student for whom they are responsible. They should instruct through lectures, discussions and demonstration in one or more subjects such as English, mathematics, or Social Studies.

Higher Secondary Education

The Indian Education Commission (Kothari Commission) recommended educational re-construction by introducing a broadly uniform pattern of 10+2+3 throughout the country. It is the deciding stage for students because at this stage one attains the mental growth that enables one to decide one's future. Students begin to understand the diverse cultural and social system of the people living in different parts of the country. It also promotes equality, neighborhood, brotherhood and unity. Adequate arrangements will be made to give vocational teaching to the disabled. The curriculum at this age includes two languages and four core subjects under part III in the case of academics stream and two languages and four core subjects under part III in the case of vocational stream. Higher secondary school teachers prepare and deliver lessons to a range of classroom of different ages and abilities. Communicate with parents and careers over pupil's progress and participate in departmental meetings, parents evenings and whole-school training events.

Higher Education

Colleges, universities and institutes of technology are the main institutions that provide higher education. Graduate, Post-graduate courses and research studies are included in higher education. The aim of higher education is to discover the meaning of old knowledge and beliefs with the help of new inventions, to prepare suitable men and women for various occupations who would positively contribute to the growth of its nation, to enhance equality and social justice in social and personal life, to enable students to become mature enough to analyze any concept without fear and to make them interested in realizing the truthfulness of various things, to develop research attitude and reform the entire courses according to the needs, cultural heritage and vision of the country. Higher Education in India faces problems ranging from Income and gender

disparities in enrollment, to poor quality of facility and teaching and even to a general lack of motivation and Interest amongst students.Teachers face Problems adjusting there family life and teaching profession. They also suffer on the failure of institutional planning and policies. They face Unsatisfactory teaching profession with political intervention. In other areas inferiority complex due to facilities in good pay.

Review of related Literature

Homchaudhari (2017) studied an analytical study of correlates of academic performance of college students, Tribal of Mizoram. The investigation aimed at surveying the level of self-concept, anxiety, family influence and socio-economic status and studying the relationship of these factors with academic performance. The effect of these variables on academic performance also studied. The sample for the study was drawn from all the five colleges of Mizoram. In all, 459 pre-university second year students, 349 boys and 110 girls selected. Mean, S.D., t-test, correlation and multiple regressions carried out. The major findings of the study were: Selfconcept emerged as the most significant correlate of academic performance. There was no significant difference exist between the girls and boys with regard to selfconcept, Socio-economic status also came out as a significant correlate of academic performance. Anxiety had low positive significant relationship with academic performance. The high achievers were significantly more anxious than the low achievers. The high achievers found the emotional atmosphere of their home to their linking.

Pyari (2016) studied feeling of security, family attachment and values of adolescent Girls in relation to their education achievement. The objectives of the study were: 1. To study the relationship between feeling of security-insecurity and educational achievement. 2. To study the

relationship between family attachment and educational achievement. 3. To study the relationship between different values and educational achievement (4) to study the relationship between different values and family attachment. The survey method employed on a sample drawn from the city of Agra in the age group 16 to 21 years. The sample was drawn in accordance with the purposive non-probability technique. The major findings of the study were; the relationship between security-insecurity scores and the educational achievement scores was negative and significant. The relationship between the family attachment and educational achievement was negative. As regard the relationship between the achievement scores and values, theoretical, aesthetic, social and religious values positively related. The relationship between security-insecurity scores and different values was very low. The relationship between family attachment scores and different values scores was insignificant. There was definite pattern of values among adolescent girls. Shivappa (2016) Factor affecting the academic achievement of high school pupils. The main objectives were: to investigate the relationship between the predictor variables such as self concept, study habits, personality adjustment, manifest anxiety and socio-economic status of high school pupils of standard X and their academic achievement. The study confined to 900 high school pupils studying in standard X of 27 selected high schools of north Bangalore, south and rural districts. The stratified random sampling procedure was followed in the selection of 900 (510 boys and 390 girls) from urban and rural schools. Product moment coefficient of correlation and regression analysis use to analyze the data. The important findings ofthe study were: Study habits, educational aspiration, socio-economic status, n-achievement, and IQ were significant positive correlates whereas factors that contributed to predicting to academic achievement were IQ, n-achievement, manifest

anxiety, educational aspirations, and study habits: intelligence made the maximum contribution and nachievements the next.

Misra (2015) studied 'Effect of children's Perception of Home and School Environment on Their Scientific creativity.' He investigated the effects of home and school environment on the development of scientific creativity; (ii) he extended his study to find out the extent to which home environment was related to scientific creativity; (iii) to find out how school environment influenced scientific creativity;

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

A Comparative Study of Teacher-Student Relationship and its impact on Academic Achievement and Behavior Change in Modern & Ancient Era

JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM

Education is a purposeful conscious or unconscious, deliberate or spontaneous, psychological, sociological, scientific and philosophical process which brings about the all round development of the individual to its fullest extend in the best of his social interests in such a way that he enjoys maximum happiness and prosperity.

So finally, we can say that education is the process which seeks to promote the maximum development of each pupil in terms of his or her unique nature and needs. Education in any society tends to reflect the political philosophy of that society. In democratic philosophy all children have equal opportunity of education. In present educational scenario child is considered as the center of all activities. Education plays a significant role of 'radius' in framing up his personality that forms an aura of 'circumference' to him. Thus, children are the nation's most important assets. Their up bringing, welfare, educations strengthen the social and

economic development as well. To facilitate the child to achieve the set goals of his life, his all round development is very important.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To study the realtionship between teacher students.
- To study the students academic achivement in modern and ancient era.
- To study the realtionship between teacher students and its impact on academic achievement.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- There is no significance difference in the level of the realtionship between teacher students.
- There is no significance difference in the level of students academic achivement in modern and ancient era.
- There is no significance difference in the level of teacher students and its impact on academic achievement.

VARIABLES

Variable is a characteristic that takes on two or more values. It is something that varies. It is a characteristic that is common to a number of individuals groups events object etc. The individual cases differ in the extent to which they process the characterstics thus age, income, class, casts, education, occupation etc. Are all variables. Their are two types of variables:-

1. **Dependent Variables**:- A dependent variable is the variable being tested and measured in a scientific experiment. The dependent variable is 'dependent' on the independent variable. In present research researcher used dependent variables which are :- Academic Achievement.

2. **Independent Variables**:- An independent variable is the variable that is changed or controlled in a scientific experiment to test the effects on the dependent variable. In present research researcher used independent variables which is:- Students & Teacher

NATURE OF DATA

The Nature of Data is a set of values of qualitative or quantitative variables; restated, pieces of data are individual pieces of information. Data is measured, collected and reported, and analyzed, whereupon it can be visualized using graphs or images**.** There are two type of nature of data :-

1. **Qualitative**:- Qualitative data can be observed and recorded. This data type is non-numerical in nature. This type of data is collected through methods of observations, one-to-one interview, conducting focus groups and similar methods.
2. **Quantitative**:- Quantitative data is data expressing a certain quantity, amount or range. Usually, there are measurement units associated with the data.

In this research we will be use Quantitative data. This research is based on human problem in working areas.

SOURCES OF DATA

Data collection is an extremely challenging work which needs exhaustive planning, diligent work, understanding, determination and more to have the capacity to complete the assignment effectively.

We can gather data from two sources namely primary and secondary. Data gathered through perception or questionnaire review in a characteristic setting are illustrations of data obtained in an uncontrolled

situation. Secondary data is the data acquired from optional sources like magazines, books, documents, journals, reports, the web and more.

In the present research both primary and secondary sources of data will be used.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

A Survey is defined as a research method used for collecting data from a pre-defined group of respondents to gain information and insights on various topics of interest. Surveys have a variety of purposes and can be carried out in many ways depending on the methodology chosen and the objectives to be achieved.

The survey method is suitable for getting the right information of current facts. So in the research Survey method will be used to collect the requisite information for the study due to the current research related to the present.

POPULATION

A research population is also known as a well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics.

Population of the present study teachers and student of Higher Education.

SAMPLE

The study of the total population is not possible and it is also impracticable. The practical limitation cost, time and other factors which are usually operative in the situation, stand in the way of studying the sampling has been introduced as the view of making the research findings economical and accurate.

Simple random sampling is the basic sampling technique where we select a group of subjects (a sample) for study from a larger group (a population). Each individual is chosen entirely by chance and each member of the population has an equal chance of being included in the sample. In the present study the sample will be obtained using the method of simple random sampling technique.

The study will be used conducted on a sample of 600 higher education teachers & students.

RESEARCH TOOL

Research tool may be defined as: Anything that becomes a means of collecting information for your study is called a research tool or a research instrument. For example, observation forms, interview schedules, questionnaires, and interview guides are all classified as research tools.

Research Scholar has been used to Self Made & Standarized tool will be taken.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

The statistical methods are mathematical formulas, models, and techniques that are used in statistical analysis of raw research data. The application of statistical methods extracts information from research data and provides different ways to assess the robustness of research outputs.

The Research Scholar follow the statistical techniques:-

1. Mean
2. Standard Deviation

3. T-Test

DELIMITATION

- This Study will be limited to Higher education teacher & students of rural and urban area of Jaipur District only.
- The sample study will be limited to 600 teachers & Students. (According to their availability)
- Survey method will be used in the study.
- In statistical techniques only mean, S.D., T-test have been use

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Signature of the Research Scholar